cylindrical can, also of length h, which is bounded at its top and bottom by the circles Ç and C, respectively.--

Please replace the paragraph starting on line 3 and ending on line 20 on page 28 of the specification, with the following paragraph:

--Consider now how the method of the invention treats the tolerance map for cylindrical surfaces. The geometrical character of a cylindrical surface can be represented with a line (axis) and a diameter or radius to specify size. The screw is a mathematical entity perfectly suited to specifying a cylinder. Five independent parameters identify a screw, and every screw lies on a line. One can regard the entire space of screws as all the lines in space for each of which a fifth parameter ranges over the real numbers. In the traditional uses for screws, e.g. in expressing an system of forces as a wrench (a coaxial couple vector and force vector on the line), the fifth parameter is the pitch (p), i.e. the ratio of coaxial couple to force. For our purpose we will use the fifth parameter to express values that range over the tolerance on the size of a cylindrical surface that is centered on a line. We represent the tolerance T on size of a cylindrical surface of length h as a line of length h, which is the axis of the hole (or boss) at true position, together with a circle of diameter T at each end (Fig. 10). The